

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

Vol. VIII.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1840.

No. 23.

THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

HARD TIMES.

There is no mistake now in this old expression. The times are truly hard enough. Business is dull—little money circulating, and little encouragement for enterprise of any sort. The great staple article with many farmers, viz., wool, is hardly called for. This used to be a sort of spring harvest to our farmers, and was a cause of considerable influx of money among us. There is therefore but one way to meet the trouble, and that is, study economy—make the old coat answer a few months longer, even if a patch or two should be required, or if a new one is absolutely necessary, get a little coarser and cheaper one than usual—perhaps the wool which cannot be sold had better be worked up in the family and made up for clothing. If the public would only believe so, it would be just as good and a little better than if it had been through all the machinery of factories, and received the highest finish at the expense of its strength and durability. We are happy to see that many who are out of their regular business, have engaged in cultivating the soil. How much better is this than standing around the stores and taverns—fretting and scolding and loafing from morn to night. The earth is a good paymaster, and generally returns a good per centage on the capital of material and industry that is expended upon her. The prospect for good crops now is good throughout the Union. The late rains in this State have been in the highest degree beneficial and we trust that although many of the channels of regular business are temporarily stopped—the times will again come around better, and industry once more receive a healthy impulse. Patience—good courage and fortitude will carry us through whatever privations we may have to endure, and will enable us to make a better and a wiser use of prosperity when it comes.

A GENTLE CALL.

We are aware that the times are uncommonly hard, business dull, and very little money circulating, and that it is bad enough to suffer the pinch of the times, without being dunned. But there are many of our subscribers owing us who always have a little money on hand, and can spare it as well now as at any other time. We have a pretty heavy bill becoming due soon for paper, &c. and every little will help us.

Those therefore who can send us a little will materially assist us. All we ask is enough to enable us to get along comfortably till business is more brisk and cash more plenty.

NOYES & ROBBINS.

DEFICIENCY OF CROPS OF ENGLAND.

The Barings of England have issued a circular in which they give a view of the probable deficiency of the grain or bread crops in England last year, and the amount of supplies which it will be necessary to import in order to give sufficient food for the people. From this it seems that Thirty Millions of bushels were necessary, over and above what they raised at home, to make up the lack occasioned by the loss of their crops at home, and that only eight millions will be needed this year. If they are right in their calculations, and they have abundant means of knowing, there will probably not be much exported from the United States, and as the grain crops look extremely well and will soon be ready for the harvest it is likely that breadstuffs will not command a very extravagant price during this year. It would undoubtedly be some relief to those States West of us who are largely in debt to England

to have a large demand for flour from that country, inasmuch as it would facilitate exchanges and serve to liquidate demands against them, but upon the whole it would be better that this should not be. As a general thing, that country flourishes best where there is a surplus of bread on hand and the prices low. Give a people bread enough and they will bear up under almost any reverses, and when one kind of business fails or becomes stagnant they can easily change to another without feeling so severely the loss of profit which changes and fluctuations always bring. But if bread be scarce and consequently dear it not only paralyzes the arm of regular industry, but produces discouragement and renders other pressures and privations doubly severe.

DRAINING A COUNTRY IMPROVES ITS CLIMATE.

The same circular in speaking of the agricultural improvements that have taken place in different parts of Great Britain, especially in Scotland, remarks, that the great and extensive drainings that had been done in that country have materially improved the climate as well as the soil so that many crops which before could seldom be matured are now ripened successfully. There can be no doubt that such would be the natural result by removing the surplus or stagnant waters and letting the rays of the sun upon the soil, to be absorbed and again radiated. This would tend to extend the genial warmth and essentially change the temperature.

This then should be an additional incentive to those who have tracts of marshy or boggy land to drain them.

The improvements effected in the soil itself generally repay the expense in a short time, and if every effort of the kind also improves the climate, it would be a public benefit.

LATE PRUNING CONDEMNED.

The Editor of the Yankee Farmer in a very sensible article on pruning, which we shall publish as soon as we have room, condemns the practice of pruning fruit trees during their season of blossoming or in mid summer as some recommend.

The argument in favor of late pruning is that the wounds heal over sooner than when the limbs are cut in March or mid winter. This Mr. Cole admits, but at the same time states that from his observation and experience the wood beneath is not sound; while that beneath the bark when cut in winter is much more solid and compact. It is an important question to the orchardist, and one which should be settled by experiment. After one has been to the expense of the money, time and labor requisite to raise an orchard, it is a pity that its destruction should be hastened by injudicious management.

BLOODY MURRAIN AND PANTING EVIL OR PANTS.

Mr. Z. R. Morgan, of this village, lost a prime cow last week by a disease which has hitherto been not very common in this vicinity. The first appearance of it was unwillingness to rise and a profuse discharge of clotted blood. Salts, thoroughwort and other physic was given without much apparent relief. Bleeding was resorted to which checked the discharge, and a stoppage apparently took place—at any rate there was no discharge for a day or two. Spirits of turpentine was given in a pint dose—injections, smoking, &c. She apparently recovered somewhat, and ate considerably—when she was suddenly taken panting violently, and soon after died. It was thought that she had received some violent bruise, but on examination after death nothing unusual was discovered. In White's Cattle Medicine we find the following which may be of benefit to some of our readers should their cattle be taken in the same way.

Moor Ill, Wood Evil, Clue Bound, Fardell Bound, Pantas, &c. &c.—These disorders all belong to the same family, that is, weakness of the stomachs, or digestive sys-

tem, brought on by feeding on unwholesome food during the winter, and accelerated or heightened by keeping the animals in a cold wet situation. In the low open country about Glastonbury, where bad hay is very plentiful, but ought to be good, these disorders are prevalent, and are known by a variety of names, among which is Moor-ill, or Evil, because the country was formerly a moor or common, and very wet and exposed.

The drink No. 1, for red water,* and a sheltered situation, are the best remedies; a few drenches of beer with ginger may afterwards be required, and then the animal should be kept in a sheltered field, where the grass is rather short but sweet. It is easy, however, to prevent these disorders, by making hay earlier than they do; for they would then have better hay, and better after-grass. They should also select the hardiest kind of stock for such situations, or breed their own, which is much better, because they would then be enured to the climate. The desire now so prevalent for improving the breed of cattle and sheep, by crossing, and by change of climate, will, I fear be productive of mischief. Sheep are greatly degenerated, and appear to be becoming weaker in their constitutions; and I think the same with regard to cattle.

* Drench for Red Water—No. 1.

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| Take of Barbadoes aloes | 1-2 ounce |
| Common salt | 4 ounces |
| Ginger | 1 dram |
| Water | 1 quart |
| Anodyne carminative tincture | 2 ounces. |

And if this tincture is not at hand, half an ounce, or one table spoonful, of tincture of opium or laudanum may be substituted for it.

"OVERFLOWING OF THE GALL."

Friend Drew is out upon us again in a whole column in answer to a few remarks that we made upon his article which we published in No. 20 of our paper. He denies that he meant us in any thing that he said. We wish he had put his affidavit to this last one, for we fear that in his next he will deny meaning us in this. We believe our friend is getting "atrabilarious" of late. It is fine sport to him to attack us in all manner of ways—with ridicule—with "Editorial Pleasantry"—with "soft sawder," and grave advice; but if we attempt to answer him in similar strains—he makes up his lip, and complains that we are cross, and mad, and crusty, and ill-natured, and all that sort of thing. His readers have to take his word for it, for while we have uniformly done him the honor to publish all his quips, and cranks, and jibes, and jeers, and lectures, and homilies to us, not a syllable has he published of whatever we may have said of folly or sense or nonsense in return—but he is almost uniformly reported us to his readers as very wroth even to "rantankerousness." We intended to have given his last "hack" a place in our columns, but it is too long and we are crowded. There is one observation, which we will notice, then tell him a story and bid him "good bye," for the present, directing his attention in the meantime to Mr. Barton's communication below, which we have just received.

He observes, speaking of us, "He knows, 'Unto the pure all things are pure; but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving, nothing is pure;' in other words, a generous mind views things on the bright side and charitably supposes the best motives—such as actuate its own thoughts; but jealousy is prone to regard matters in their worst light."

It is even so friend, we have observed this many a time, and we have often thought with sorrow, how dark and cheerless and sickly must be the prospect to some of our contemporaries as they look abroad upon the world through the jaundiced eyes of spleen and prejudice. But now for the story—We tell it without note or comment or inference. Old Elder N. who formerly preached in Oxford County, met one of his parishoners, Mr P. one day, and among other matters remarked to him thus. You are a man of good natural

talents—and of very respectable acquired abilities—of very good appearance and address, and if you only had one thing you might make one of the first men in the State. What is that, said Mr. P., his ambition being aroused at the idea of arriving to such eminence—what is that? A good and honest heart, Sir.

Original.

AG. PUBLICATIONS AND SEED STORES.

MY DEAR DOCTOR HOLMES—I am most sincerely sorry, that I should have been the occasion of the tremendous thrashing you got from the *Rev. Mr. Drew*, the other day on my account, merely, because you had the goodness to oblige me so much, as to publish my communication on the 18th of April last, over my own proper signature. I must therefore, beg the use of your columns to make the best apology I can, for the offence I have given his reverence, as well as my trouble to you. I am well aware sir, that there are some animals, when their tails are trod upon, whether by accident or design, that will bite the person who happens to be nearest their nose, whether he is the aggressor or not, and my father used to tell me when I was a boy, that the wounded pigeons were known by their fluttering.

As to the article alluded to, by the *Rev. Mr. Drew*, which I wrote, I would thank the gentleman to read it again, and point particularly to paragraph and line in which I arrayed 'in solemn warning' against the *New England Farmer*, published in Boston by Joseph Breck & Co. who keep a large Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, or the *Yankee Farmer*, similarly situated. I said in that communication, and I repeat again here, "that I would advise every farmer to use the utmost caution, and subscribe for those papers, and those only, which have no connection with any Agricultural Warehouse, Seed establishment or the like, UNLESS they were under the control of persons whose standing in Society are such, as to be a sufficient guarantee, to place them above suspicion, in resorting to any of those 'artifices' or 'tricks of trade' which are so boldly pursued by some." I would now ask you sir, whether this is arraying myself against the *New England Farmer*, which has been published nearly twenty years, with a constant increasing reputation for utility and usefulness; or the Messrs. Breck & Co. who have kept an Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store for nearly five years and one too, which has been established double that term of time, by men who had, as the present proprietors now have, characters which are not only above suspicion and reproach, but which it is impossible for Mr. Drew to impugn. How comes it Doctor, that the *Rev. gentleman* is so certain that my communication pointed out the *N. England* and *Yankee Farmers*, as the suspicious papers, or the Seed Stores connected with them? Does Mr. Drew know that the publishers and proprietors of these respective journals and stores, have not a standing in society, which is a safe guarantee to the public, that they will not resort to 'tricks of trade'? Is he acquainted with them and found out that they are making dopes of us? If so, he ought to speak out and let us know it.

Do either of those journals complain of my communication? I have not seen or heard that they have, nor will they, for it is to such journals we should give encouragement and support; and not to the mushrooms of the day which are got up merely to circulate advertisements, of which I complained in the article alluded to.

Mr. Drew says, that I "protest against the encouragement of papers, which are edited by persons who are not acquainted with the business of practical agriculture, and who prostrate their talents for hire, to conduct a weekly paper." And then says "there's for you Doctor Holmes, of the *Maine Farmer*; there's for you also, *Rev. H. Colman* the *unpractical* 'hired' Editor of the *New England Farmer*; there's for you also, Mr. Cole, Editor of the *Yankee Farmer*—there too is for you Gov. Hill of the *Concord Visitor*, and we ourselves will have to fall in the rear of this honorable company, who are thus all to be swept by the board." There Doctor, I wish that the *Rev. gentleman* would either make himself acquainted with those respectable gentlemen which he shows up with such an air of triumph, or keep truth on his side in what he says respecting them.

As for yourself Doctor I have not much to say, but I believe, and have always supposed that you could tell a hoe from a rake, or a scythe from a manure fork, and although you did not make it a rule to plant your corn upon the first day of May, with mittens on, let the season be as it might, yet you knew enough about the operations of farming to tell when your beans came up right end first.

But forsooth, the *Rev. Henry Colman* is brought forward as the *unpractical farmer* and hired Editor of the *New England Farmer*. I should like mighty well sir, to know how Mr. Drew makes it out so well to his own mind, in order to understand him better. Is it, because Mr. Colman while he was settled as a clergyman in Salem some 15 years ago, had one of the best farms in that town, that while in the discharge of his parochial duties, he had his farm well cultivated, & it presented on its face the scientific

* Friend Cole got started a little last week by the clamor of others, but we are inclined to think he finds that it does not mean him.

knowledge and information possessed by its owner. Yes sir, this *Rev. Mr. Colman* while settled over the Unitarian church and society in Salem, & who owned and worked upon a farm, Mr. Drew now calls the "unpractical" farmer and "hired Editor,"—a man, whose character as an Agriculturist, is beyond dispute without a superior in the state in which he lives. And sir, after this same "unpractical farmer" requested, and obtained a dismission from his Church and Society in Salem, sold his farm, and removed to the borders of the Connecticut river, he purchased a farm on which he raised one yoke of oxen which sold in Brighton market for four hundred and fifty dollars; and his farm he sold some two or three years since, for some six or seven thousand dollars. But still, Mr. Drew, calls this same Mr. Colman an *unpractical farmer*. Could Mr. Drew but have seen his farm while under his management and control, he would almost have thought it equal to his own farm of "China Tree Prolific Corn" on Oak Street.

And now, Mr. Colman has sold his farm, and is traveling through the State of Massachusetts, under the direction of its Government, as Agricultural Commissioner, although Mr. Drew says he is an *unpractical farmer*. I hope, sir, that the *Reverend Editor* will inform us what he means by a *practical farmer*, and send a copy of his definition to the Executive Government of Massachusetts, that they may make their appointments accordingly.

Mr. Cole comes in for his share of censure from the pen of Mr. Drew, in being an *unpractical farmer*;—a person who has spent the most of his time upon a farm, and one too, who is practically acquainted with most of its operations. Ex-Governor Hill of New Hampshire, is also set down by this *Reverend Editor*, as a man who is not a *practical Agriculturist*. But how stands the case?—to be sure, Governor Hill was bred a printer and worked many years at that employment, but he now does, and has for several years owned a farm and worked upon it with his own hands, and for neatness and workmanlike appearance in all the operations upon it—it is excelled by very few, if any in the neighborhood. And for scientific research and information, Gov. Hill is exceeded by none, who are engaged in that business in the State. So much for the statement of Mr. Drew, as it respects Gov. Hill the "hired" Editor of the *Monthly Visitor*, a paper, which Mr. H. did, and I believe does now publish on his own account.

Verily, Doctor Holmes, I hope our friend Drew will make himself a little more acquainted with men and things, before he again makes such sweeping assertions against some of the most practical Agriculturists which we have in the country. For these very men, whom Mr. Drew calls *unpractical farmers* and *hired Editors* have given to the farming interest, new charms and profits, and they are most certainly entitled to the thanks of every *practical farmer* for the labors they have bestowed upon it, although they may be reckoned by such experienced and practical Agriculturists as the *Rev. gentleman*, as *unpractical farmers* and *hired Editors*.

If sir, the *Rev. Editor* had examined "with care" the "general principles laid down in my communication" alluded to, he would there have found that so far from censuring those gentlemen they were the very persons whom I advised my brother farmers to patronize.

ASA BARTON.

Garland, June 1, 1840.

WOODEN FEATHER BEDS.

We saw in the streets of Augusta the other day a load of material for filling under beds, which to many may be deemed a new article. It was the "strans" or strippings of yellow birch. The wood is stripped off as you would make a broom, and the material thus obtained forms a very light and durable material for under beds, much better as it is more elastic than straw, needing only to be shook up occasionally.

Original.

THE TRUTH WILL PREVAIL IN DUE TIME. CULTIVATION OF ROOTS IN MAINE—REPLY TO "W."

MR. HOLMES:—In your No. 20, "W" appears again and gives his views in reference to root culture, hay crops, &c. "W" has given us some very valuable ideas, but I think some of his arguments are objectionable. He seems to be rather too strongly opposed to the sythe & pitchfork. I shall hold to the sythe with an unflinching grasp. Grass crops skillfully cultivated, build the foundation of profitable husbandry. If we manage our grass lands well, and change often from tillage to grass, our soil will become so much improved in fertility that we may be enabled to raise an abundance of roots for stock. If we pay strict attention to a proper rotation of crops: clear away obstructions to the plough: plough often and to a good depth: occasionally ploughing in a crop of clover, or some other green crop for manure: and use spirited exertions each year to prevent waste, improve the quality and increase the quantity of the manure heap: we shall be able to raise an abundance of hay and roots as well as grain and other produce necessary to meet the wants of the community. But if our farmers are

careless or unskilful in managing their grass crops, our soil will deteriorate, our agriculture instead of advancing, will sink into insignificance, our root crops will be light and our people will suffer for lack of bread. "W" complains of me because I wish to raise too large crops of hay. I may possibly have erred indeed and if 4 tons is too much, then let 2 1-2 or 3 tons be raised to the acre. But how many farmers have we in our State that raise upon an average 1 1-2 tons to the acre? Let farmers commence improving their grass lands and every other department of agriculture will rapidly advance. Mr. W. it would seem is a decided advocate for cultivating roots largely. I too am very much in favor of cultivating roots for all kinds of stock and I will not quarrel with that gentleman if he raises 10,000 bushels in a single year if he will pay all proper attention to his grass crops.

JOHN E. ROLFE.

Rumford, May, 1840.

Original.

BEANS.

MR. HOLMES:—Color has so much influence over the minds of those who are slaves to fashion that no beans however good or palatable will bring a good price in market except they are of a perfectly white color. There is a kind called sometimes the red eyed bean, that will come to maturity in the coldest season—will yield better and is of a better flavor than the white bean, and it differs only from the white bean very little in color—a small red speck on one side. Now if those who control fashion will so far overrule that this kind of bean be received on the table in "good company," they will confer no small favor upon the community.

JOHN E. ROLFE.

Rumford, May, 1840.

Original.

ON FOREIGN EMIGRATION TO THIS COUNTRY.

Firmly convinced of the truth of that great doctrine that the fall of a sparrow is not unnoticed in the largest scale of divine government, we are perfectly justified in the conclusion that the great events of nations are for the wisdom of their posterity and that the highest office of human experience is to guide human conduct and the guidance of nations is the providential purpose of history. May we not then, by perusing the annals of the human race in which are recorded the great events of nations for our providential instruction be alarmed at the rapid influx of foreigners to this country.

This subject calls loudly for bold and decisive action on the part of every true American. The philanthropist and the statesman should be alive on this matter and their dignified co-operation should be felt throughout the country, that every avenue might be closed where there is the least opportunity for the impure waters of other nations to mingle with the moral streams which now fertilize our happy borders, and be assured if means are not taken to prevent the turbid waters that wash the licentious shores of other countries, will issue their dark streams through our moral lands until they reach the very fountains and they themselves become corrupt.

If it shall be shown that the influx of foreigners to this country have a tendency to produce a reaction upon our institutions it will appear most plain that emigration ought to be restricted. We are not to legislate upon this subject now, nor to show in what manner it is to be restricted, nor how far, but simply to discuss the expediency of our government pursuing a different policy in regard to a subject of such tremendous consequences to this nation, to Europe, to the world and to posterity.

We allege that emigration ought to be restricted because it is attended by so many evil consequences to our nation. It does not need any logical train of reasoning to make this point most plain, for we have an abundance of facts to demonstrate this proposition. Theoretical reasoning carries with it vague ideas and produces less conviction than simple statement of facts. The number of emigrants who arrive to this country annually, as near as can be ascertained from the best statistical accounts, do not exceed probably one hundred and twenty-five thousand, nor fall short of one hundred; reckoning the number to be one hundred thousand, in ten years the aggregate would be one million, and in thirty years will amount to three millions—a population equal in number to that which this country contained at the time of our revolution.

Look at this sad picture. Three millions of men, among whom you find but a very few high minded and virtuous citizens. They are the very offshoots of the earth, reared in the hot-beds of European despotism, unacquainted, the most of them, with the forms and

usages of society, and much less with a free government. Such are the foreigners who are continually wafted across the *Broad Atlantic* to find an asylum on our peaceful and happy shores. Scarcely a sail from the *Eastern World*, but bears for its burthen those corrupt beings whose influence will be felt to the very core of our Republic. The institutions of our country which are so strongly imbued with the spirit of our Pilgrim Fathers will feel their blighting breath throughout our land and upon various places resting in stagnant pools, tainting the atmosphere of our happy Republic and threatening destruction to this favorable mansion of Liberty and Peace.

Their habits are contaminating, and thousands of them are without the least moral principle, and it is a fact that need not be questioned that those deep rooted prejudices which foreigners cherish against our institutions have become inherent and they can no more escape its grasp, than the earth can recede from its orbit, or the sun from his centre fly. To have our country flooded with men of such principles and so low in the scale of intellectual beings, is more alarming than that pestilence which mingled its poisonous breath with the sable curtains that hung over Egypt's checkered plains. And again, one other point, one that calls loudly for legislation, is the introduction of paupers to this country. It is a well authenticated fact that men have been sent to this country from Europe who were unable to procure a subsistence there and having arrived here, were destitute of all the comforts of life, cast helpless beings upon the mercy of strangers. It is as impolitic in our government to suffer her citizens to throw away their hard earnings in acts of benevolence upon men who have no claims to it as it is unjust for European nations to impose upon our hospitality.

Winthrop, June 3, 1840.

Original.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

"Do you ask, then, what will educate your son? Your example will educate him; your conversation; the business he sees you transact; the likings and dislikings you express,—these will educate him—the society you live in will educate him."—*Mrs. Barbauld.*

Much, very much has been said of late about common schools. The subject has been discussed in print and out of it; in the pulpit, in the family circle and at the social board; Congress-men and State Legislators have argued the question in the august councils of the nation, have acted and enacted for public good; and still there is room for more to be said and done,—why? because the system (we mean the common school system, although perhaps the best in the world,) is not so effective of the purpose for which it is and was intended as it is believed it might be made to be. Though perfection in any thing is hardly to be expected in this mundane state, nevertheless, we would urge improvements every where and in every thing—yes, let "improvements go on." Let our primary school system approximate to a higher and a better state; let its subject be discussed and argued over and over again, until it shall be thoroughly understood, and men prepared to act and to act wisely upon this important subject. We say important, for we consider none scarcely more so. We have been astonished, at times, when we have looked about us and observed the great and unaccountable apathy there seems to pervade the community upon this momentous subject. We are in earnest, and if we could be heard we would make men every where feel and wake up to the subject; but we know our weakness and will hence endeavor to be temperate.

The humble penman of these remarks very cordially agrees in the expressions of "O. S. M." in his remarks upon this subject in the *Farmer* of January 18th, that "when we take into view the expense of our schools—wages of teachers, cost of fuel, value of the time of scholars, cost of books and school-houses, it would seem that something of more value should be received for the amount than generally is"—that "the lesson of submission to authority, which is the foundation of all that is valuable in after life—which marks the dutiful child, the tractable scholar, the peaceable citizen, the pious christian, is one which should be early instilled into the mind"—"it is an impression that should be engraven upon every mind, that there is a higher power to which it is a duty to submit—children and youth, to parents, teachers and others who may have the oversight of them—citizens to the law of the land—and all, at all times, to the sovereign will of the Ruler of the Universe"—and that "it is a submission, a yielding disposition of mind which renders it [the mind] susceptible of being instructed and enlightened." Would that these reflections could every where be seen by both parent and child and go home to their very bosoms!

There may be a thousand little things that combine to retard the progress of our children and youth in the arts and sciences, and that operate to subvert the highest and best interests of common schools. Among these, at this time, it is proposed to make remarks on

some two or three of them.

"O. S. M." in his remarks upon this subject enumerates the following causes. First, decline of family government. Second, deficiency in instruction, including incompetency of teachers and unfitness of books. For more particulars, the reader is referred to his remarks in Nos. 2, 3, and 5, of this Vol. But to proceed.

1. The first thing we shall mention is the undervaluing of the educational privileges so wisely and profusely provided in New England for all classes of community. That this is the case no one, perhaps, will dispute. There may be, in fact there are known to be, honorable exceptions to this remark, but as a general thing it is too true. Some parents and guardians of youth, it would seem, if we may judge from the manner in which they appear to think, speak and act upon the subject, go upon the principle that common schools cost nothing, consequently are worth nothing, valueless, that they descend to us as a matter of course, and that no gratitude whatever is to be exercised toward any one—Heaven not excepted—for the inestimable privilege of them. Now where this is the case, ought we to wonder at the "snail-like" progress of youth in the pathway of learning? Ought we to expect much interest to be taken in the thing by children, when, directly and palpably, they observe so much neglect and disinterest upon the subject on the part of their parents and superiors? Scarcely; unless, indeed, a full and golden harvest may be expected from a stunted negligent cultivation. It is very prominently observable, when this is the case, in the neglect of parents to have their children regularly and seasonably at school, when blest with one; and also in the neglect to provide them suitably, in kind and number, with books. It is observable too in the employment of teachers. For instance: the teacher must be had just so cheap, like an article of merchandise—he must be a stranger because more likely to serve well than an acquaintance—he must also be inexperienced in teaching rather than experienced because the chances are, a young man that has never taught school will be more ambitious to excel in the business than an old experienced one; and so cheap, strange, inexperienced teachers are had, and cheap, strange schools are the consequence; or rather to speak truly, we believe, they always prove dear, very dear in the end. If we would have our children and youth steadily and perseveringly advance up the "hill of science" we must teach them to put a value upon her temples; a love for her mind-enobling cause. We must teach them to "hunger and thirst" for the food of a good education, and to be in earnest to obtain it. But it may be asked how this can best be done? Answer: *by example.*—Let parents and others who have the care of children and youth, themselves, be impressed with the importance of a good education—let them speak and act upon the subject in earnest—let them give their heart and hand to the cause, and we warrant you the same good spirit will go forth to bless and improve the rising generation. Should parents from a want of early education feel themselves unable to do this, it may be observed that the main thing to be accomplished is to make children desirous of improvement; and this can be done by an unlearned parent, as well as by a learned one. Suppose something like the following observation should occasionally be made to them accompanied with a corresponding action in the every day deportment of the parent—"When I was young I did not have such opportunities to obtain an education as you have; but I know how to value one, and this makes me the more anxious you should be studious to learn." When a strong wish to excel in any particular thing is once excited, there is no danger but it will find means to satisfy itself; and this is one reason why we should be more careful what we teach children to love, than what we teach them to remember.

2. The *disreputation into which school-teaching as a profession has fallen.* The occupation of the school-teacher is rather looked upon as a stripling employment, beneath the dignity of a gentleman or a literary man; and never to be submitted to, but as a sort of "cats-paw employment" to help one on to a higher and more honorable profession. Now in a community when such a sentiment and feeling as this prevails, is it to be expected that much talent and skill in the profession where indeed the greatest and best is necessary—will be found? Can it, will it be expected that teachers, good and faithful, should every where be found, and numerous? It is out of the question. And hence the prevalence of poor and indifferent teachers, so much, every where complained of. And is it asked, how this can be remedied? Answer: *By example.*—Elevate the standard of teaching; give to it an honorable place among the hundred-and-one other professions that are now preferred before it, either for profit or fame; pay to such teachers as are worthy to be ad-

* We do not mean to be understood as agreeing with O. S. M. in all his remarks. In some particulars we should "plead exceptions" if we were disposed to enter the lists with him; but, as, in the spirit of good nature it is believed he means right it is best perhaps to let the matter rest.

vanced in the calling, a premium of higher wages, and employ none others; and thus make it an object for those who are qualifying themselves for the employment to qualify thoroughly in every department of their business, as well in the art and science of teaching as in the matter to be taught.

3. Very nearly connected and naturally growing out of this last mentioned impediment to the usefulness of schools, is a lack of confidence in teachers, by parents, and a want of unity of effort in the means and manner of teaching and of governing. As a natural consequence of this is an irreverence of scholars for teachers and a great wanting in submission to their authority and government. Who that is at all conversant with the present condition of public schools has not noticed this lamentable fact? It would seem children and youth, now-a-days, are fast growing to be too wise to be taught, and too independent to be governed. And this should not be a matter of surprise to any, so long as parental example and tolerance serve to strengthen them in the growth. Children are imitative. They naturally imbibe the feelings and manners of their nearest connexions. Should it be a matter of wonder then, that children sometimes set themselves up to be critics upon the manners and customs of teachers when parental example is found to urge them to it? Comes of this a legion of evils—backbiting and slandering the teacher, and an endless bickering for pique or pleasure, which injure the well-doing of schools incalculably. Does any inquire how this may be helped? Answer: *By the absence of evil example,* so far as the credit of the teacher and the school is concerned.

"Respect, as is but rational and just
A man deemed worthy of so dear a trust.
Despised by thee, what more can he expect
From youthful folly but the same neglect?
A flat and fatal negative obtains,
That instant, upon all his future pains;
His lessons tire, his mild rebukes offend,
And all the instructions of thy son's best friend
Are a stream choked, or trickling to no end."

I once knew a crazy mother, who, when she wished to rave and talk bad, would send her angels (as she called her children) away out of sight and hearing, that their peace might not be disturbed by the paroxysms of her delirium. Would that parents would always be as particular, as this poor woman was, when they wish to indulge in evil-speaking; whether it be of a schoolteacher or others! The prosperity of a school depends very much upon the character communicated to children of the teacher. It is even wrong to speak ill to children of a poor or indifferent teacher; and doubly so, so to speak of a good one. Mark that; and let parents be reminded that children learn vastly more by example than by precept.

There are some other things we should be glad to notice, but as our letter has already extended to considerable length, further remarks will not be offered now; at some future time the subject may perhaps be resumed, all things favoring the object. B. F. W.
West Sidney, May, 1840.

LEGAL.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you have the goodness to answer the following question in the Law Department of the *Farmer*?

Supposing I give a bill of sale of my stock (according to the provisions of law, to some person in another town,) consisting of one yoke of oxen, three cows, one horse, two colts and twenty sheep, and still keep and support this stock, and use it for my own benefit, the same as if no bill of sale had been given, Have the Assessors a right to tax this stock to the person to whom the bill of sale is given, or to the person who has the stock in possession? L. M.

C—, April, 1840.

According to the terms of this question, the person who gave the bill of sale still retains the possession, and enjoys the benefit of the property; and we consider it taxable to him under the following provision of the last Tax Act, viz: "and also on all the inhabitants of such city, town, plantation or place, and all other persons possessing estates within the same, on the first day of May, according to the proportion of the amount of their respective personal estates"—

Improvement of Stock. Messrs W. H. Southard of Jefferson County, and Erasmus Corning of Albany, New York, have recently imported a large number of the most valuable English cattle and sheep. The cows are of the best breed of Herefordshire, and the sheep are of the Cotswold cross of the Bakewell Lincolnshire, all of an extraordinary size and in fine condition.



ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice by No. 23, of your paper, which I did not receive till it was more than a week old, that *Scrutator* has assailed me with "Blue-Laws," "Beer Barrel" and "Popery," but no fire and sword. Were it not that the article contains some misrepresentations, I would let it pass without comment. If Mr. *Scrutator* had scrutinized instead of twisting and screwing, he might have seen that the main object of my communication was not "that of striking a back handed blow at a respectable young man." I used the term *young men*, and had more than one in view when I wrote the article. I do not now know that S. himself is not one of them, nor shall I, till I know who he is. As for striking a backhanded blow, I deny the charge, I never deal such blows. However if the respectable young friend of S. claims the whole, and will let no one share with him, I have no objection; but I can assure him, it is more than was originally intended for him. If he is the only one, as S. intimates, to whom the remark of young men's having so far thrown off all decent reverence for persons, places, and occasions &c. will apply, so much the better for society at East Winthrop. For making the circumstance "the subject of a newspaper article," I have no apologies to make; for if there is a respectable young man who claims the whole, and to whom the whole is applicable, he was the first to make a public matter of it, by the act. If it was all right, the public will sustain him in it. Now if Mr. *Scrutator* is a reader of your paper, by the exercise of his boasted scrutinizing powers, he might have discovered, that I commenced a series of Nos. on Common Schools, as long ago as last November, which, though I have lived more than forty years, and attended church in several places, was some months before I ever saw such example of an extremely "democratic head." (This last idea may account for the "uncomfortable twist of the neck" of which S. speaks.) So that it must be rather tight screwing to make himself believe, or to attempt to make others believe, that the main object of my communication, was what he has represented it to be.

Let the writer examine with scrutiny the opinion of mine, to which he takes exceptions, and he find will it is no more nor less than this: that for pupils to be profited by the labors and instructions of a teacher, they must have confidence in him; they must believe his instructions are worth their attention. The doubts of S. to the contrary notwithstanding, I am still of opinion, that, as the requisitions of school-teachers are, and always have been, in this country—that they must produce a certificate of their moral character, and pass the ordeal of examination before some one or more, who is supposed to be qualified to judge of their capacity to teach—some respect for the man, and confidence in his opinions entertained by the scholars, though he be an Ignoramus, would be more favorable to their improvement, than a state of things the reverse of this. Few have been the cases of persons having the charge of schools who could not benefit the children and youth under their care, if parents and scholars were disposed to make the best of him. I used the term Ignoramus, to which S. has added "fool," and says "it would require some considerable amount of argument" to convince him that such an one could benefit his pupils. S. has written an article for my special edification, and I would ask him, *gravely* if you please, if it would require some considerable amount of argument to convince him, that for me to be profited by it, it is necessary that I should have some respect for the author, and think his opinions worth adopting? Sure I am, that I must have more confidence in the man than I can gain from his production, either for the principles, or the reasoning, if it contains any, to derive any benefit from it.

As for the slang about my anxiety to be thought a very important man, it falls, with his Blue Laws and Beer Barrel harmless at my feet, and if he had added to these weapons of destruction the Porridge Pot, I should have felt secure. Blue Laws, Beer Barrels, Priestcraft, Popery, Inquisitorial cruelty, Privileged Order, Our liberty is in danger, Tyranny, Union of Church and State, and such terrors have been held up by a certain class of men, to oppose every attempt at reform, till they are entirely harmless. My friend proposes to write again, and I will give him the story of the porridge pot; I suppose he has never read it, or he would have used it with his other weapons. On a time it is said, that a good woman, who had been much troubled with the interference of witches in her domestic affairs, left a pot of bean porridge standing so long, that a rapid fermentation took place. On her

discovering it, she went to her husband, who had hitherto been incredulous on the subject of witchcraft, and exclaimed, "now I guess you will believe in witches; that bean porridge is boiling; you know it was made nine days ago, and has't been near the fire since."—The husband went and examined, and sure enough it was boiling. According to the custom of the times the pot was sentenced to be hung—on the crane, and, horrid to relate, a fire built under it, and it was heated, I don't know to how many degrees above blood heat, at any rate the witches were expelled, at least for a few days, till another fermentation took place. Now divest yourself of prejudice, Mr. S. and not think you can make no use of this, because it happened in the days of Bean Porridge. Possibly you may screw something out of it, that has some connection with a boy's taking off, or not taking off his hat when he goes into meeting. Denouncing a good lesson, good precepts, or good examples because they had their origin in the days of the Blue Laws, or any other days is an indication of a prejudiced mind. Now as you propose to write another "small article," you can argue thus: "the same" that is so bigoted, so much attached to forms and ceremonies, so anxious to be next to the minister, so overbearing and tyrannical as to recommend that an unmannerly fellow should be re-proved for going into meeting during service with his hat on, or who would reprove him, himself, would have been wicked enough to have been concerned in hanging a porridge pot, if he had lived in the days of Bean Porridge.

As in all my communications, the last of which S. has noticed, I have drawn my illustrations, arguments and conclusions from occurrences which have fallen under my own personal observation, I will, in this connection, add what has been the result of my observation upon the alarm and terror that is sounded at the idea of moral restraint. It is this; that the very persons who sound the alarm, or chuckle over it when sounded by others, are the first when placed where they can exercise power, to enforce their tyrannical decrees with fire shovels or other deadly weapons. I do not say that this is always the case, but so far as I have observed, it will generally hold true. Whether the remark will apply to S. I know not. If it will not, it is not intended for him, but don't accuse me of back handed blows.

As S. seems to manifest much interest in his friend's cause, let me "say a word or two to him;" possibly neither of them are "too old to learn." He says his friend is a respectable young man, and no doubt he is desirous that he should retain that character; so am I. Would not S. act more the part of a friend to the young man, (for he is determined no one else shall have lot nor part in the matter) by saying to him, that if he wishes to be noticed in the world, as such a course would indicate, he must be sure not to go into the meeting house till after services have commenced; if he gets there before, stop at the door till every body else is in, and seated, so that they can see him; then "walk big" into the house with his hat on, that all may see how independent he is, how much above the vulgar herd he esteems himself. Say to him, do this Sabbath after Sabbath, and he will be sure to attract attention to his important self; but say to him, at the same time, that he will be beheld by the better portion of society with the mingled emotions of deserved pity and contempt. Say to him that though a few *Scrutators* may admire such manliness,—rather unmanliness,—he cannot retain the character of a respectable young man among the friends of good order, by such a course. Say to him, that he who is a gentleman, whatever he may think of himself, will conform to the customs of the society he associates with, as far as he can conscientiously, and that the more of a gentleman a man is, the more easy modest and unassuming, and the more strict in the observance of order.

I may have gone too fast in recommending such a course; for the writer says that, "the same that would recommended the one, i. e. that a boy should be re-proved for not observing the established usages of society," "would not hesitate to administer the other," by which he means that he would not hesitate to pummel the heads of all those who differ from him in opinion or practice. We may suppose that to administer the reproof would be as wicked as to recommend it. If this is the fact, there are already enough such dangerous men in the community without inviting S. to join us. But let the experiment be tried, the result will show; let him screw up his courage to commit the awful deed which is the next step to open violation of the law of the land; let him give his friend the above advice, and I think the people of East Winthrop will be willing to risk their democratic heads; at any rate I should feel that mine would be perfectly secure. I have extended the length of this article much beyond what I intended when I sat down to write. I have not the faculty of screwing my ideas into few words. If S. wishes to have further correspondence with me upon any of the ideas contained in my communications on Common Schools, I propose that it shall be direct, and over our own signatures, and I will give my name to this, that he may know where to find O. S. M. I make this proposition because I suppose that the Farmer has too much other matter to insert so long

articles very often. S shall be at liberty to make such disposition of my communications as he pleases afterwards; or if he chooses a different course I have no objection. My opinions are before the public, and as I remarked in one article, if I stand alone, they are my opinions and will be till I am convinced I am in an error. If S. can get me down by reasoning and fair argument, I should like to see it done; but Blue Laws and Beer Barrels will not do it.

NATHAN FOSTER.

Winthrop, May 30, 1840.

N. B. Another so "small article" will not be noticed.

BUSINESS FOR LIFE.

MR. HOLMES:—In reading your paper of May 30th I noticed an article headed "business for life," and signed "A Young Man."

The writer of that article would have us suppose that he is a young man about twenty-one years old, and just "entering upon some business for life," i. e. having had a "rural morning walk," and seen the plants "besprinkled with dew," and heard the birds sing, and seen a flock of sheep returning home, he turns traitor to his former calling and is about to become a farmer. Success to him, for surely it is an honorable employment to till the earth. But I think the young man will find ere long the farmer's life consists in something more than listening to "the feathered choir" and taking "rural morning walks." The article commences thus:—"At this season of the year, most young men who have arrived at the age of twenty-one, are desirous of entering upon some business for life." Now I was not aware that young men were any more desirous of entering upon their "business for life" at this than any other season of the year. I do not know why a young man may not enter upon his profession or "business for life" in the fall as well as the spring of the year—in September as well as May. The writer will have the goodness to explain. Again the writer says, "I know of no employment in which he can engage, that will promote the purity of the heart, strengthen the intellectual and mental powers of the mind, and conduce to elevate the moral faculties of our mother earth." Now I know of an employment, viz: the farming business well followed. But bless my stars, what on earth does the writer mean by "mental powers of the mind," and "moral faculties of our mother earth." The writer will have the goodness to explain.—How prone some people are who follow a particular kind of business or employment to rant and rave against those who follow a different one. The black-legged politician who has just exchanged one political collar for another, tells marvellous stories about the former. The young lady that has a great number of beaux, always thinks the last one the best. The fox would have ate the grapes but he could not reach them.

ILLUSTRATION. There was once a young man who resided in the town of ——. This same young man having attended some fourteen or fifteen town schools and in the mean time having cyphered as far as the rule of three—read Murray's Grammar through some half dozen times, and spent as far as puzzle; undertook (by the advice of his mother,) to hold himself forth to the world as a man well qualified to act in the capacity of a Country Schoolmaster. He accordingly sallied forth—Don Quixote-like,—engaged a school, and had kept a fortnight wanting four days, when the big boys snaked him out of the school-house, baptised him in a snow drift, and dismissed the school. Thinking the arduous duties of a schoolmaster beneath the notice of a "rising genius" like himself, he (by the advice of his mother) scratches together what little funds both were possessed of—and next appears in the capacity of a merchant, to wit, a dealer in New England Rum. But in this kind of business, he met with a total loss—for through his negligence in not taking out a policy of insurance upon the lives of his customers, they all died and he failed. Thinking it too degrading to humanity to deal out "liquid poison" by the gill, he next resolves (by and with the advice of his mother) to commence the laborious study of the law.

He reads the first volume of Blackstone's Commentaries entirely through—and the second as far as estates in possession, reversion and remainder; and in fact had advanced so far in the practice of that honorable profession as "to write a darning letter and fill a writ." But in a short time he got the different estates, to wit—estates at will, for years, for life, in possession, reversion, remainder, in fee simple and fee-tail, and the old Latin phrase, *id certum est, quod certum reddi potest*, so intermingled and jumbled together, that he could make no legal distinctions whatever. In fact, the fellow became fairly deranged, and his mother took him home—where being nursed and kept for a long time upon gruel and light food, he recovered.

ed his health—and heartily despising a profession not founded as it was represented to be, in good sound common sense, he resolved (by consent of his mother) to study medicine—the practice of the same “being the most honorable employment in the world.” He accordingly attended three courses of lectures on skeletons and skulls, and finally obtained the degree of M. D. Now you may see him mounted upon a “half starved poney,” going at the rate of nine knots per hour—his saddle bags thrashing the sides of his little animal, stuffed with “Brandreth’s Pills” and the “Matchless Sanative.” Now “Brandreth’s Pills” are very good pills, and operate to perfection. As to the “Matchless Sanative,” I know nothing about it.) But by some means or other the doctor effected no cures—his patients died one after another—his poney grew poorer and poorer as well as himself, and finally, cursing all the professions, and taking every thing into consideration, (by and with the advice and consent of his mother,) the doctor resolved to quit the healing art. He and his mother are now located upon a small farm in the village of —. He carries it on in a workman-like manner, and his mother makes good butter and cheese.

MORAL. Let every man follow that kind of employment or profession which is best suited to his abilities and circumstances. “When will man, especially the young man learn to be wise?”

A FARMER.

PROFITS OF SWINE RAISING.

MR. HOLMES:—A calculating farmer, and no Yankee, not running into extremes as to prices, wishes to know of your thinking correspondents and experienced raisers of swine, and venders of pork, if this business may not be made as profitable and more so than the raising of any other stock, taking into consideration the manure, and their early fitness for the market.

Supposing round hogs to sell for 6 1-4 cents per lb. weighing from two to three hundred after they are slaughtered, well fattened; those from three to four hundred at seven cents—never expecting much more or less than those prices,—can a farmer who knows how to keep swine, and is careful of his breed, afford pork at that price, and generally do better than at other branches of farming, all things considered? is the question. As so much has been said and written of late respecting this business, I for one do not like to plunge into it without advice, but guessing at every thing—therefore I have fixed the prices. I beg your experienced and thinking correspondents to give me their ideas on the subject through the Farmer, and by so doing others may be benefitted as well as myself. Pray, Gentlemen, do not fail to write, and oblige

Your humble servant,
E. S.

BENEFITS OF CHIP MANURE.

MR. HOLMES:—I frequently bank my house in the fall with chip manure. In the spring I cart it away, and sometimes spread it on my orchard, and have found a benefit by so doing.

Book 35th. August 19, 1835. Quite a shower last night which makes the grass appear very green and beautiful. I continue pulling my flax;—helped the boys finish haying in my south orchard. The grass where I spread chip manure was much better than where there was none. J. D. my hired man concluded that there was more difference than what I have stated.

Several years ago I called to see a friend. He asked me to go and see the difference in the grass in his orchard where he had spread chip manure in the spring (this was about the middle of June,) I went and viewed for myself, and I should say where the chip manure was spread was one third more than where there was not.

REMEDY FOR GREEN SCOURING.

MR. HOLMES:—Beef bones pulverized are probably an infallible remedy for the above disorder to which our cattle, sheep and horses, are often liable. I last year had a colt which by the above disorder was reduced very low, and I supposed he would die. I burnt and pulverized beef bones, made the powder into pills by mixing hog’s lard, threw him down, forced open his mouth, and forced down a number of pills twice as large as musket balls. In a week from that time he was perfectly cured. A number of years since I had a yearling calf which in the month of June was reduced to almost a skeleton by green scouring. One day I observed him in the act of chewing something. I caught him and found he was chewing a bone; made an effort to get it away, but the calf would not let it go, and ran away with his bone. The calf grew better immediately, and the next autumn he was in excellent condition—sleek and fat as an alderman. To mix a little pulverized

bone with salt, when given to cattle and sheep may possibly cure this disorder.

JOHN E. ROLFE.

Rumford, May, 1840.

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

EXCURSIONS IN MAINE.

We have just enjoyed a delightful although hasty rumble through several towns, but before introducing the reader to the scenes and circumstances of these it is due to them that we finish what is to be said of

HARPSWELL.—The fields are now clothed with a beautiful green, the forests are rapidly arraying themselves in robes of divine workmanship, the numerous Islands seen from the neck are becoming gay with the life giving energies of a few sunny days. Industry in its various channels is now seen putting forth its noiseless energies and while the plough and hoe are diligently plied on the farms there is no less of activity in the numerous bays. As far as the eye can see, the little sails of the fisherman’s boat may be distinguished, or the boat itself, lying like a speck, upon the smooth surface while the inmates are busily engaged in pulling on board the treasures of the deep. Many of the citizens especially from the Islands, have already gone to the Bay of Fundy for their spring fare but still there are enough remaining to drive a considerable business in the neighboring waters. But we must not longer delay the fulfilment of the pledge to give our readers some idea of the Harpswell fisheries. We commence with the

LOBSTER FISHING.

This branch of business, so far as Harpswell is concerned, is of recent date. About 12 years ago some smacks from Connecticut on their way to the Bay of Fundy in pursuit of lobsters were driven into Harpswell and detained a few days by head winds. Not inclined to be idle they bated their nets and threw them over but without much expectation of success, but, soon found that they were in good fishing grounds for this species, and since that time some five or six smacks have come in yearly to engage in this business. The smacks usually make two, and some of them three trips each carrying 2000 lobsters or more at each trip. From 20,000 to 30,000 lobsters are thus carried from the Harpswell waters chiefly to New York beside the large numbers consumed in this region. Our readers may desire a description of the process of taking and transporting these singular fish. The first thing we notice is the

FISHING SMACK.

This is a small schooner in its external appearance similar to the ordinary fishing vessel. In the middle portion of the vessel is what is called “the well” in which the lobsters are kept alive on the passage. The well is made by two strong partitions across the vessel separating this portion of the vessel from the forward and after portions and is covered by a floor which is also water tight and which is about level with, or perhaps a little below the level of the water of the ocean. The sides of the vessel between these partitions are then bored through with numerous auger holes so that the water circulates freely through the well. Thus fitted the five smacks which belong to one company come in early in the spring bringing several hundred nets some of which are attended by the hands belonging to the smacks but a large portion of them are furnished to the citizens who being thus provided with the necessary “gear” catch the lobsters and put them on board the smacks for about three or four cents each.

The nets are made in the following manner. There is an iron hoop between two and three feet in diameter and to this is fastened a net which is perhaps from two to three feet deep. Then two wooden bows are made fast to the hoop crossing each other at right angles over the centre of the hoop and about one foot or 16 inches above it. To these hoops at the angle is fastened a cord for hauling it up and at the same point the “bait” is suspended being made fast by a strong piece of cod-line. The bait consists of the heads of codfish, hake or haddock or other fish of smaller size, taken easily at the shores which are fastened on whole. The bait is suspended so that it is from four to eight inches from the bottom. One man and a boy will attend some 40 or 50 of these nets which are sunk nearly as may be in a line and several rods apart. To the line a billet of wood is made fast about the size of a junk bottle which floats upon the surface and enables each to find his own nets. The nets are drawn two three or a half dozen times a day according to the convenience of the owner or his prospects of success. The process of drawing the nets is very simple. The boat with two persons is rowed out to the most distant net. One then manages the boat and the other with a little hook hauls the buoy into the boat and then with a quick motion draws up the net which perhaps was sunk in 6 or 8 fathoms of water.

The lobster quietly feeding on the fish, made ready for his convenience, finds himself confined in the entanglements of the net and without sufficient skill or speed to escape he is hauled into the boat where he can only make awkward efforts at revenge by biting whatever he can seize with his strong claws. And even this is not long allowed for his power to open them is soon destroyed by a wooden pin under the lesser jaw which deprives them of the power of injuring each other or those who handle them. Sometimes two are drawn up in one net. They are then put into boats covered at the top and filled with salt water which circulates freely where they float till a sufficient number is taken and transferred to the smacks. When one is loaded she sails and all hands then load a second, and then a third; and by the time the fifth is loaded the first has returned. They live without food except what they can pick from each other without the use of the claws. They manage to pick off each others “smellers” “flappers” and such little parts as do not injure them for market. This branch of fisheries lasts usually about two months, and the owners of the smacks pay to the town about \$100 per annum for the privileges of lobster fishing in the waters.

COD FISHERIES.

In this branch of industry there are about 15 vessels belonging to this place, averaging from 30, to 50 or 60 tons each which go out to the Bay of Fundy, Bay of Shellore or other regions in that direction. These frequently make two trips each and average perhaps about 400 quintals a “fare,” beside large quantities of Halibut. The fish are dressed and salted in bulk and brought home to be dried on the Islands or the main land. It is a common practice for the owners of vessels to fit them, furnish supplies &c. and the hands thus furnished of which there are about five to a vessel give one half their fish for use of vessel, outfits, &c. The owner draws also the bounty which is \$4 per ton on vessels over 20 tons and \$3.50 for those under 20 tons.

Beside the vessels engaged in this way there are 10 or 12 more of from 20 to 30 tons which fish in the neighborhood, and are out three, five, eight or ten days at a time. Beside these, a great portion of families have one, two or three boats and many fish occasionally or constantly in this way. One man will sometimes go out in the morning, and return at noon or the middle of the afternoon with two, three, and sometimes five or six hundred weight of fish. A large proportion of these taken in the spring are the Haddock or scale fish, the cod being more numerous later in the season. The bait used in taking the fish is various. Clams are extensively used near the Islands and great quantities are dug and barrelled for the use of fishermen. Large quantities of clams are sent to market in a year, and including what are used for food, not less than 150 or 200 barrels are dug by the people of Harpswell and others who come in and dig for themselves.

The fishermen who go to the Bay of Fundy more commonly carry nets and take their bait from day to day. The fish taken for this purpose are the herring such as are often smoked, and sold in boxes as the English herring. These are taken in great abundance in nets which are made by the women and girls. The dexterity which they acquire in the manufacture of these is surprising, and the quantity of cotton yarn employed in making them very great. Each vessel is furnished with several of them, varying from 35 to 40 yards in length. The cost of these nets may be from \$5.50 to \$7.50 each. Sometimes one of these is suddenly destroyed by a shark who is enclosed along with the fish. He winds himself in the net by turning himself over and over unless they can destroy him and the net is soon demolished by his struggles. The vessels for the Bay usually sail early in May and return with their first fare in June, and return from the second cruise in September.

There are extensive arrangements for drying the fish on the various Islands as well as on the Neck. The flakes are prepared upon some airy spot with buildings near at hand for storing the fish, and the fisherman after returning from his cruise can have his fish ready for market or for storing in a few days at an expense of about one shilling per quintal if he has no yard of his own. Large quantities of fish are purchased fresh or corned and carried back into the country. Sleds come in the winter from Canada and carry great numbers there. They are taken in winter in the neighborhood as well as in summer if the weather is mild and after freezing they can be carried into the country and kept at pleasure. Several merchants engage in the fish trade, some five or six usually on the Islands and Neck. One man a few years since sold about fifty tons of round fish in the winter, but this was an unusual business for one of the dealers. Probably from one hundred to one hundred and fifty tons are sometimes sold from the town in the winter of the round fish. The quantity of green and corned and dry fish sold and consumed here, it is not easy to ascertain. From enquiries made of some experienced fishermen it seems probable that not less than 12 or 15,000 quintals are taken supposing them all to be dried. It estimated green or as taken from the water,

the weight would be about 2½ times the weight of them dry. During a part of the year mackerel are taken in the neighborhood of Harpswell in considerable quantities, but this branch of fisheries, for a few years past, has been quite uncertain. Halibut are now salted and sold in barrels and are also somewhat extensively dried like cod and scale fish. When well cured in this way they are very delicate and have a rich flavor rendering them a fine article for the table. The employment of so large a portion of the people of Harpswell in the Fisheries prevents the attention which might otherwise be paid to agriculture, still there are some good farms and there are as we have shown in a previous article peculiar facilities for enriching the soil. Vegetation now advances with great rapidity, and there are numerous locations on the main land and on the islands which present beautiful views of the scenery.

BIRDS.

The sea birds are objects of interest here. Herons in large numbers may often be seen flying in all directions, or upon the flats, when the tide has left, or in the shoal water their long legs and neck answering well the purposes for which they were designed, the supply of their wants from the water.

Fish hawks also abound here, their shrill notes or shrieks, as they seem at first become familiar, and they seem quite like domestic birds, coming very near to the dwellings to build their nests where not molested and affording the fairest opportunity to study their habits. It is interesting to watch their motions as they seek their prey. You will see them frequently poising on their wings and hovering for a time over the water, then suddenly descending head first they are lost beneath the water but soon emerge and rise with a powerful wing and are almost certain to bear aloof a fish of considerable size. It is said however that they are never seen to eat their prey alone but carry it uniformly to their mates. Ducks and wild geese are frequently taken in the spring and fall. Many of the people have their group of ducks cut from wood and painted to decoy the wild ones. These they attach to a cord and place in the water near some point or beyond a ledge which they can approach unperceived. The wild ducks alight and mingle freely with their wooden neighbors, often appearing to consider them as respectable as themselves. The sportsman approaches and sends his deadly fire among them, and often secures a number at a single shot.

Geese are sometimes wounded and tamed so as to be kept for years and sometimes rear their young which grow larger and more vigorous than the native geese. We have lately seen a flock of mongrel goslings, the sire being a large wild one taken about three years since and the mother a native goose who seems quite proud of her flock of black footed bipeds. The young mongrels seem to have the marks of the wild geese, the feet, legs, neck and bill being very black as they grow to maturity. It is said however that the mongrels will not propagate. Were it otherwise it would be possible to improve the race of domestic geese as the wild ones and the mongrels grow larger than the native bloods, and are more hardy to endure storms and colds, and their feathers are of a finer and better quality.

Eagles are frequently seen of a large size, their white heads glistening in the sun, when not soaring too high to be distinctly discerned. They are sometimes taken but are somewhat difficult birds to subdue. One was taken in a trap of a large size, set for foxes, with sufficient weight of chain and clog to hold Reynard at "anchor" but the eagle was able to rise and fly with it to some distance, and but for the hooks connected with it which caught in bushes and entangled the bird, the owner of the trap might never have known who stole it.

GEOLOGY.—The geological features of this town, including the numerous islands appear to be worthy of notice, and the rocks laid bare around the islands, and nearly around the neck, affording fine opportunities to the student. There is a fine opportunity to collect shells and sea polished pebbles, some of which are very beautiful. Fragments of jasper and quartz are often met with thus worn and many other varieties are worth preserving. Soapstone has been carried in considerable quantities from Bailey's island but cannot be wrought to advantage now.

SUMMARY.

FIRST STEAM PACKET FROM EUROPE VIA HALIFAX. The Unicorn, Capt. Douglass, the first of Mr. Cunard's line of steam packets, arrived at Boston on Wednesday of last week. She brought papers to the 16th of May. They say nothing of any proposition to adjust our boundary question by purchase of the disputed territory.

It is stated that the Circassians are offering a spirited and effectual resistance to the Russian troops, and 10,000 more men had embarked for Circassia.

The Neapolitan dispute has been arranged, by the mediation of France.

Business continued to improve in the manufacturing districts of England.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 12th, M. Thiers demanded a million of francs (£40,000) for the removal of the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena to France. He stated that the British Government had offered no objection to the removal of the remains of the Emperor. The Minister was interrupted with loud cheers from all parts of the Chamber. Had the rules of the House admitted of it, the money would have been voted on the instant, with acclamations of delight.

In the British Parliament, on the 7th ult., in answer to an inquiry respecting the Boundary dispute, Lord J. Russell stated the present condition of the question. He said—

"I have some doubt how far it is consistent with my duty to answer the question which the honorable gentleman has just put to me; but no doubt there is considerable anxiety upon the subject, and as papers upon this subject have been published in the United States, I think it would be desirable to give a general outline of the state in which the question at present stands between the United States and this country relative to the Maine boundary. The house will recollect I stated there were two very distinct questions; the one was the general question of the boundary, arising out of the treaty of 1783, and the treaty of Ghent; and the other was with respect to the interpretation of our agreement for the sake of preserving jurisdiction and possession undisturbed by the two parties, made in the course of the spring of 1839.

With respect to the former part of the subject, a proposition was made by my noble friend the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in the name of the Government, last year, and the reply to that was a counter proposition of a totally different nature being made by the Government of the United States. At the same time commissioners were appointed by the Government of Great Britain, who had surveyed the disputed country, and had arrived in this country in January last. Their Report was received only a few days ago; it contains matter of very considerable importance, and is under the consideration of the Government of the United States, informing them how far we can fall in with the proposition they last made.

This is the only answer I can give at present upon that branch of the subject. With respect to the question relating to the provisional agreement of last year, it is unfortunate that it is almost entirely upon it that recent difficulties have arisen. The agreement proposed by General Scott, and agreed to by the Governor of Maine, was, that Great Britain should hold the valley of the Upper St. John, and Maine that of the Aroostook, without it being conceded that the right was in either. Unfortunately the agreement did not state the exact position in which the jurisdiction of either party was to remain. That agreement was offered by Gen. Scott on the 21st of March, it was agreed to by Sir J. Harvey on the 23d March, and by the Government of Maine on the 25th. It afterwards appeared, late in the autumn, that the persons belonging to this civil posse of Maine, had advanced into the valley of Upper St. John, and had established themselves in a position where the Fish River falls into the St. John, called the Mouth or Confluence of St. John and the Fish River.

The party which had advanced into the valley of Upper St. John consisted of only twenty of thirty individuals, armed with guns and field pieces, which they fired off in token of taking possession. In consequence of these proceedings there were remonstrances made by Mr. Fox to the Government of the United States, and it not appearing that there was likely to be any effectual check put to those proceedings, the Governor of the British North American provinces, in connection with the commander of the forces, has advanced two companies of infantry to a place certainly within the disputed boundary. In the representation made on the part of the United States, there certainly must have been some oversight on the part of the Governor of Maine in his communications to the Secretary of State for the United States, in not adverting to that point, but merely referring to another part of that agreement, in which it was stated that they had done nothing to disturb the Madawaska settlement.

They confined the limits of the Madawaska settlement within a very restricted boundary, while we contend that it extends to the Fish River. (Hear.) However, according to the last accounts received from that country, it does not appear that Maine entertains any intention of going beyond what she has hitherto done. I have been given to understand that such is the opinion entertained on this subject by those on the spot, and I believe it is also the opinion of the Governor of New Brunswick that the two parties will remain in their present position, and there is, I will not say no possibility, but certainly no probability, of any collision taking place between the adverse parties. (Hear, hear.)

Such being the state of affairs, it appeared to me to be my duty to write to the Governor of British America, and to the commander of the forces in that country, to state my opinion that it would be exceedingly desirable, if any ambiguity existed in the instrument agreed upon between the Governor of New Brunswick

and the Governor of Maine, in order to avoid any chance of collision between the adverse parties, that the exact geographical position at present occupied by each party should be distinctly ascertained, and made the foundation of a fresh agreement. Governor Thompson coincided with me in opinion on this point, and in obedience to my wishes, he sent to the American government to make such a proposal, adding, which is a matter of great importance, and which I entirely approve, a proposition that commissioners should be appointed on each side to see that such agreement should be fairly carried into effect.

Such is an outline of affairs at present between the two countries—no doubt it implies differences of an unpleasant nature have occurred between the two countries on this question of the boundary; but when I consider how much both countries are interested in the preservation of peace—(hear, hear, and cheers)—the great responsibility that will be incurred by whichever country shall unnecessarily have recourse to hostilities, (cheers,) I trust and believe that peace will not be interrupted, but that the whole will end in a formal and amicable settlement of all existing differences. (Cheers.)

The fare between Boston and New York, by the Stonington route is \$5. This is certainly very low for 90 miles of railroad, and 130 miles of steamboat conveyance.

According to a statement made in the General Assembly, there are attached to the Presbyterian Church of the United States, from 160,000 to 180,000 communicants.

A destructive fire broke out in Ithica N. Y. last Thursday morning, destroying a large portion of the best built part of that flourishing village.—It took in a large frame building, erecting in the rear of a store on Oswego street for a theatre.

Anniversary of the Art of Printing. At a meeting of German citizens of Philadelphia, held on Saturday evening, 23d, at the Pittsburg Hotel, it was resolved to celebrate on the 21st of June inst, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the art of printing.

Within the last 12 years, the Connecticut State Prison has yielded \$63,920, over and above all expenses.

The Baltimore Sun states that two mad dogs were killed in that city at the close of last week.

The frame of the steam ship now building in New York, under the superintendence of Mr. Schuyler for Nicholas of Russia, is nearly completed; when finished she will be as splendid a specimen of American naval architecture as was ever launched into the Atlantic ocean. She is about the size of the Great Western; and when launched, the keel of a second will immediately be laid.

The rebuilding of Natchez has commenced. Carpenters are asking \$5 per day for their services.

Some hunters recently killed a tiger, on Corpus Christi Bay, Texas, which measured ten feet from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail. He had just killed a two year old heifer. He was spotted, and resembled somewhat the real Bengal tiger.

Morris Kavanah, once a respectable and prosperous mechanic of Hallowell, visited Readfield, a few days since, and became intoxicated; from which circumstance we fear the late vote of that town is not so thoroughly executed as it should be. He requested a lawyer to grant a warrant, that he might be committed to jail for the purpose of becoming sober. Instead of a warrant, he was induced to take an emetic, under the operation of which he died!—Temp. Gaz.

WOOL.—Small parcels of this year's clip are coming to market, and received with very low offers on the part of dealers and manufacturers. Small sales have been made of Saxony at 40 a 42 cents; mixed merino at 27 a 30 cents, and common at 23 a 25. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Mr Hamilton, late of the National Theatre in Boston, was the other day fined \$100 in Philadelphia, for attempting to rescue a favorite dog from the hands of the dog-killers.

The National Intelligencer chronicles four robberies in one night in the city of Washington.

The Bangor Courier says that the prospects in that region never were better for fall crops and an abundance of fruit than at present. Farmers say that the season is at least three weeks earlier than usual, and that they have never known a more active spirit in the cultivation of the soil.

Dr. Rush has said, that in the course of his inquiries he found only one person above the age of eighty, who had lived unmarried.

A white man has been taken up at St. Louis, as a vagrant, and sold under a law of the state, to the keeper of a livery stable for the sum of one dollar—quite as much as a vagrant is worth.

An Example. The British Government has issued a general order that libraries are to be established at the barracks stations at home, and in the colonies, for the use of the army.

A convention of persons interested in the manufactures of North Carolina, was held at Raleigh on the 10th ult. for the purpose of arranging the domestic market of cotton yarns, and to promote a more extensive operation in this article.

Cruelty. A blacksmith in New York was held to bail on Tuesday last, in the sum of \$300 for beating his apprentice, a German lad, aged 16, with a rattan, so severely as to take the skin from his back.

Married,

In Framingham, Mass. Philip D. Edmunds of Lowell, to Miss Susan Harriet Willis—Thomas S. Edmunds of Lowell, to Miss Harriet Susan Willis. The bridegrooms were twin brothers, and the brides twin sisters.

In Livermore, Darillus Morrison to Miss Harriet P. Whitmore.

DIED,

In Turner, Mrs. Jones, wife of Galon Jones, aged 42. She bore her sickness with patience and resignation to the last moments. She has left a large number of friends and relations to mourn her loss.

In Brunswick, James Mustard, Esq. aged 52, recently of Portland.

Drowned—John A. Small, formerly of Pownal, was drowned at Richmond Village on Sunday, 31st ult. aged 18.

In Topsham, Ann Emery, consort of Maj. Wm. Frost, aged 66.

In St. Albans, Wm. H. Chapman, aged 20.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday June 1, 1840

(From the New England Farmer.)

At market 320 Beef Cattle, (including 35 unsold last week.) 20 pairs Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves, 240 Sheep, and 450 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—We reduce our quotations to conform to sales. We quote a few extra at 7 25; first quality 6 75 a 7; second quality 6 25 a 6 75; third quality 5 75 a 6 25.

Working Oxen—A few sales—\$75, 80, 92, 110, and 147 1-2.

Cows and Calves—\$21, 25, 28, 32, and 40.

Sheep—Lots were sold at \$3 75, 4, and 4 12.

Swine—Dull. Lots to peddle were sold at 5 1-4 a 4 1-2 for Sows, and 5 1-2 and 5 1-1 for Barrows. At retail, from 5 to 7 1-2 c.

100 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

| June 1 | Thermom. | Barometer. | Weather. | Wind. |
|--------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 5. | 60 64 63 | 29.30 29.35 29.45 | C. C. F. S. E. | N. W. |
| 6. | 56 65 66 | 29.50 29.55 29.55 | F. F. F. N. W. | S. E. |
| 7. | 64 62 | 29.50 29.55 | C. C. R. S. S. E. | N. N. W. |
| 8. | 58 60 64 | 29.70 29.65 29.70 | R. F. F. N. W. | N. |
| 9. | 58 66 63 | 29.75 29.80 29.80 | F. F. F. N. | N. |
| 10. | 62 75 77 | 29.80 29.80 29.75 | F. F. F. N. W. | W. |
| 11. | 64 77 80 | 29.70 29.65 29.55 | F. F. F. W. | S. |

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. * Below zero.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

For sale.

THE subscriber has for sale thirty fat Weathers from three to four years old. Also 1-2 blood Berkshire Pigs by Hains' Berkshire Boar, from a first rate Sow. Said pigs will be four weeks old the 12th of this month.

Vassalboro', 6m. 7th, 1840.

MOSES TABER.

New Line.

THOMASTON WHITE, just from the kiln, in the large new-lane Casks in first rate order. ALSO—a fine lot of FLOUR and Northern CORN for sale by C. M. LADD,

Opposite D. Hodges' Tavern.

Hallowell, May 9, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Adm'r. of all and singular the goods and Estate, which were of Walter Hains of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs.—All persons, therefore having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to CONTENT W. HAINS, Adm'r.

Winthrop, June 9, 1840.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS SAMUEL THURSTON of Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, on the 17th day of October A. D. 1838, by his Mortgage deed of that date, recorded in Kennebec Records, Book 114, page 120, conveyed to Orpheus B. Gale of said Monmouth certain real estate situate in said Monmouth and described in said deed; and whereas the said O. B. Gale by his deed of assignment, made and executed October 20th, A. D. 1838, recorded in said Records, Book 112, p. 557, for a valuable consideration, transferred and assigned to me the said Mortgaged premises, with all the rights and privileges secured by said Mortgage deed: Now therefore, I, Ebenezer Freeman, claim to have possession of said Mortgaged premises for breach of the condition of said Mortgage, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, agreeably to the Statute of this State in such case made and provided,—and I do hereby foreclose the same.

EBENEZER FREEMAN.

Monmouth, June 10, 1840.

3w23

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Monmouth, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1840,

LEVI FAIRBANKS of Monmouth, Guardian of LEWIS A. G. DUDLEY of Monmouth, in said county, having presented his account of Guardianship for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 1st Monday of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Monmouth, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1840, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of BENJ. QUIMBY, late of Greene, in said County, deceased, having been presented by Benj. Quimby, the Executor therein named for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County on the first Monday of August next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register.

A true copy. Attest: J. S. TURNER, Register.

Pigs for sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a litter of Pigs from a Sow half Bedford, and a full blood Berkshire Boar which he had last summer from C. N. Bement, Esq. of Albany. Said Boar will be kept at his farm for the use of Sows the present year. The above pigs will be four weeks old the first of June.

CHAS VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, May 25, 1840.

3w21

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of ISAAC D. WING, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs.—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOS. UA WING, Administrator.

Winthrop, May 25, 1840.

3w21

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

1y12

Garden Implements,

A good assortment for sale at this office.

Wood Lot for Sale—Rare chance for one or two Farms.

A prime lot of about 160 acres; covered with a heavy growth of hard wood, hemlock, spruce and cedar can be purchased at a reasonable price if applied for soon. The hard wood is a mixed growth of Rock and white maple, Birch and Beech and will furnish a large quantity of good ship timber, and as it is but two miles from the Penobscot River and five or six from the city of Bangor, every part of the hard and soft wood as well as the Bark can be sent to market with advantage. A good public road runs through the lot dividing it into nearly equal portions each of which is nearly square in its form and each part being well watered and the land of excellent quality, it will make two good farms of nearly 80 acres each. A dwelling house of one story and a half has been erected and one half of it partly finished so that it has been occupied. It was designed for two families. One or two enterprising men who can pay six or eight hundred dollars down and the rest in yearly payments in three or five years can purchase the whole or one half of this lot with great advantage to themselves. There is a Saw mill on the adjacent lot within a stone's throw of the house, and great facility is thus afforded for manufacturing the lumber, which by hauling it two miles, can be sent to Bangor in rafts or gondaloes. For further information enquire of Dr. J. FOGG, Post Master, East Brewer; ISAAC C. IRISH, Post Master, Gorham; or NOYES & ROBBINS, Office of the Maine Farmer, Winthrop.

May 28, 1840.

6w21

Cheap for Cash!!!

THE Subscribers under the firm of Joseph A. Richardson and Co. would respectfully inform the public that they have taken the store No. 1 Cheap Row, recently occupied by Seth Gay, Jr. where they offer for sale a GOOD ASSORTMENT of Groceries, Domestic Dry Goods, Grain and Meal, Crockery, Fruit, Nuts, Confectionary, &c. &c. Cheaper than at any other store on the Kennebec River.

The undersigned will spare no pains in procuring the very best articles the market affords, and as no credit will be given in any case whatever, purchasers who pay cash for their goods, may feel assured that they can do so to the best advantage, by calling at No. 1 Cheap Row.

ISAIAH RICKER,

JOSEPH A. RICHARDSON.

N. B. CASH paid for Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Yarn, Footings and all other kinds of country produce.

Gardiner, May 1st, 1840.

Grave Stones.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he still carries on the STONE CUTTING business near the foot of Winthrop street, a little above his old stand in Hallowell, a few doors north of T. B. Brooks' Iron Store, where he keeps as usual, beautiful lots of New York White Marble almost equal to the Italian Marble; also Thomaston Marble; Quincy and Readfield Slate of which may be found manufactured at his shop, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Grave Stones, paint mills and paint stones. Also has shops furnished with grave stones at Gardiner, Agent, Mr. Wm. Gould; Readfield, Agent, Mr. John Lambar; Farmington, Ebenezer Childs, Esq.; Wilton, Mr. Joseph Bradbury. At all of his shops orders promptly attended to. Occasional visits will be made at each of these places for the purpose of engraving stones left in the care of these agents, after inscriptions are left for them. He now as in times past, pledges himself to give satisfaction in work, prices, &c. or satisfy all who call for their trouble. References can be had to his work, which may found in almost every part of the State, where it has been accumulating for fifteen years past. Much of his work has his name engraved below the inscriptions. He has also made arrangements with Col. Sullivan Dwight, owner of an extensive marble manufactory in Thomaston, to be supplied with chimney-pieces, fire frames, hearth stones, facings, &c. of beautiful Egyptian, Irish, and Thomaston Marble, in such a way as to be able to sell them cheaper than ever before. A few patterns are now set up at his shop in Hallowell. To companies who want to purchase any of the above a liberal discount will be made.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

N. B. J. C. Jr. has a number of monuments on hand and attends to the building all kinds at short notice.

WOOL CARDING and Cloth Dressing.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Carding and Cloth dressing business at Winthrop Village as usual. Terms for carding 4 cents per lb. cash, for oiling 2 cts. per lb. one cent per lb. will be added if charged. For Dressing Cloth 17 to 20 cents per yard. If any work leaves the mill not done in a workmanlike manner the owner shall have pay for all damage.

JAMES H. MERRILL.

Winthrop, May, 1840.

6w21

LETTER & WRITING PAPER of different sizes and qualities, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

Original.

CREATION.

The works of God, thro' all their vast extent
From earth beneath to Heaven's bright orbs above,
Are beautiful, beyond conception grand,
Exist harmonious, and speak forth the praise
Of Him who made them. But can man conceive
The boundless space, above, below, around,
In which is placed the universe? If so,
Where are those bounds, beyond which there is nought?
Can mortal man those distant orbs survey,
And tell for what designed?—Fain fancy tries.
Imagination, will thy pinions spread,
And soar, unconfined, 'mid yonder worlds,
And number, if thou canst, those twinkling lights
That meet the wandering gaze of mortal man,
And those that far beyond his view are placed
In the blue vault of Heaven, and, in thy flight
Thro' th' ethered sphere, their hither trace,
And thy report bring hither. Fancy, say,
Are they like this round globe on which we dwell,
Diversified with mountains, tow'ring high,
And vales beneath low sunk, with verdure spread,
With oceans, roaring boisterously, confined,
On either side, by barriers that yield not?
Is each bright gem that studs the Heavens, a world
In miniature, made by distance thus;
Or are they but to cheer and light up this?
If worlds inhabited, say, who dwells there?
Frail man, or hosts celestial? Fallen man,
Like Adam's race, who dwell upon this earth,
By sin debased, to evil prone, inclined,
And wisdom left by them, unsought, despised?
Or do the Heavenly hosts on those bright orbs
Reside, and strike their golden harps in praise
Of Him, who spake, from chaos, dark and rude,
The earth, and all things that we now behold,
And worlds, perchance, beyond our view, far hung
In space remote and endless? Happy worlds!
If worlds they are, and this for what designed.
But more of them we fain would know, whate'er
Their use, their number what, and where their bounds,
And not conjecture all. But reason fails,
And fancy tries in vain, the universe
To grasp. Nor was it e'er designed, that man,
Frail man, should scale high Heaven, and revel there;
Else, tempered not by humble, heavenly fear,
Of earthly wisdom he were proud. 'Tis right
That man should gaze and wonder, learning thus
His ignorance, else, knowing all while here,
He were with earth content, nor wish for more.
But now there is a void, which earth fills not,
Nor earthly wisdom, teaching man, his home,
His final home, on earth is not. He looks
On yonder "family of worlds," and longs
To know their great design, their Maker know.
Live, then, as wisdom points the way, while here,
And soon shalt thou, O man, be satisfied.
Yes, when from earth set free, from dross refined,
And mortal, immortality puts on,
O then, perchance, to yonder worlds thou 'lt soar
On wings of love, and rove the Heavenly spheres
Eternally. Then shall thy powers expand,
Nor then as now, with vision darkened, see,
With veil between, but the immortal mind,
The glorious works of God, shall contemplate,
With views enlarged, enlarging still, nor tire,
Till Heaven and earth, and worlds remote and near,
Shall tribute pay to man's unbounded bliss.

O. P. Q.

East Winthrop, June 1, 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BENEFIT OF EXERCISE, IN PRE-
FERENCE OF MEDICINE IN CHRONIC
DISEASES, ILLUSTRATED BY AN
ALLEGORY.

BY DR. RUSH.

In the island of Ceylon, in the Indian ocean, a number of invalids were assembled together, who were afflicted with most of the chronic diseases to which the human body is subject. In the midst of them sat several venerable figures, who amused them with encomiums upon some medicines, which they assured them would afford infallible relief in all cases. One boasted of an elixir—another of a powder, brought from America—a third of a medicine invented and prepared in Germany; all of which, they said, were certain antidotes to the gout—a fourth, cried up a nostrum for the vapors—a fifth, drops for the gravel—a sixth, a balsam, prepared from honey, as a sovereign remedy for a consumption—a seventh, a pill for cutaneous eruptions—while an eighth cried down the whole, and extolled a mineral water, which lay a few miles from the place where they were assembled. The credulous multitude partook eagerly

of these medicines, but without any relief of their respective complaints. Several of those who made use of the antidotes to the gout, were hurried suddenly out of the world. Some said their medicines were adulterated; others that the doctors had mistaken their disorders; whilst most of them agreed, that they were much worse than ever. While they were all with one accord, giving vent in this manner to the transports of disappointment and vexation, a clap of thunder was heard over their heads. Upon looking up, a light was seen in the sky. In the midst of this, appeared the figure of something more than human; she was tall and comely; her skin was fair as the driven snow; a rosy hue tinged her cheeks; her hair hung loose over her shoulders; her flowing robes disclosed a shape, which would have cast a shade on the statue of Venus of Medicis. In her right hand she held a bough of evergreen; in her left hand she had a scroll of parchment. She descended slowly, and stood erect upon the earth; she fixed her eyes which sparkled with life, upon the deluded and afflicted company. There was a mixture of pity and indignation in her countenance. She stretched forth her right hand, and with a voice which was sweeter than melody itself, she addressed them in the following language: "Ye children of men, listen for a while to the voice of instruction: you seek health where it is not to be found. The boasted specifics you have been using, have no virtues. Even the persons who gave them, labor under many of the disorders they attempt to cure. My name is Hygeia; I preside over the health of mankind. Discard all your medicines, and seek relief from temperance and exercise alone. Every thing you see is active around you. All the brute animals in nature are active in their instinctive pursuits. Inanimate nature is active too; air, fire, and water are always in motion. Unless this were the case, they would soon be unfit for the purposes for which they were designed, in the economy of nature. Shun sloth; this unhinges all the springs of life. Fly from your diseases; they will not, they cannot pursue you." Here she ended: she dropped the parchment upon the earth; a cloud received her, and she immediately ascended, and disappeared from their sight. A silence ensued, more expressive of approbation than the loudest peals of applause. One of them approached with reverence to the spot where she had stood, took up the scroll, and read the contents of it to his companions. It contained directions to each of them, what they should do to restore their health. They all prepared themselves to obey the advice of the heavenly vision. The gouty man broke his vial of elixir, threw his powder into the fire, and walked four or five miles every day before breakfast. The man afflicted with the gravel, threw aside his drops, and began to work in his garden, or to play two or three hours every day at bowls. The hypochondriac and hysteric patients discharged their boxes of asafetida, and took a journey on horse-back, to distant and opposite ends of the island. The melancholic threw aside his gloomy systems of philosophy, and sent for a dancing-master. The studious man shut up his folios, and sought amusement from the sports of children. The consumptive man threw his balsams out of the window, and took a voyage to a distant country. After some months they all returned to the place they were wont to assemble. Joy appeared in each of their countenances. One had renewed his youth; another had recovered the use of his limbs; a third who had been half bent for many years, now walked upright; a fourth began to sing some jovial song without being asked; a fifth could talk for hours together without being interrupted with a cough: in a word, they all now enjoyed a complete recovery of their health. They joined in offering sacrifices to Hygeia; temples were erected to her memory, and she continues to this day to be worshiped by all the inhabitants of that island.

INGENUITY OF RATS.—The rat, that "hateful and rapacious creature," as Goldsmith honestly designates it, formerly abounded in prodigious numbers in Inverness, and a traveller, about the year 1730, describes his surprise at witnessing the flocks of them which used to sally out into the streets in the morning twilight, after dry weather succeeded by a shower of rain. It is related that about this period, when the rats increased to a great degree in some small villages in the Highlands, and found it difficult to subsist, they used to creep into the manes and tails of the garrons or ponies, (which were then generally matted and tangled, being seldom subjected to the comb) and in this way were transported to other places, to plant new colonies or find fresh quarters. This mode of conveyance was certainly dexterous and ingenious; but did our readers ever see or hear of a party of rats

stealing eggs? The process is this. The roost being discovered and the rats mustered, one of the fraternity, generally of goodly port and dimensions, lies down on his back, and holds the egg within his four limbs, embracing it closely and cordially. His brethren then pull him off by the tail, each taking his turn in dragging the live machine, like the populace at the carriage of a "great man," who, it is probable, may be of a kindred species, the rat species, the rat political. A gentleman in the country informed us the other day, that he was greatly amused at observing one morning the dexterity and perfect fairness with which a small band of these noxious intruders were feasting in his dairy. A pretty capacious dish of milk had been set out to cream, and the rats, finding the prize, immediately commenced superseding the labors of the dairy maid. One of them stood up against the dish, and another mounted his shoulder in due form, like school-boys preparing to plunder an apple tree. He then whisked his tail over the luscious surface of the bowl, and turning round held it out to his expectant companions below, who stripped it of its milky treasure. This was repeated for some time; then another took his place, occasionally shifting the position, and after they had all skimmed the dish and regaled their senses, they scampered off in the morning sunshine to burrow in their holes and corners.—*Inverness Courier.*

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